FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1850. [NO. 1727.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

TAXES FOR THE YEAR.

THE undersigned has been appointed to take the List of Taxables for the year.

The last 20 working days in July is the period for handing in the Lists. Persons are requested to hand them to the undersigned, at his Office, at the Plank Road Office.

Blank forms of Returns may be had on application at the Office.

The penalty for failing to make return in due time is $100.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
July 1, 1850. 26-3w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, with convenient out-houses, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles West of Fayetteville, and known as Mrs. Hybart's country residence, is now offered for Rent for the Summer and Fall months, or by the year.

Also, Mrs. Weeks's residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Raiford's Lane. For terms, apply to WM. BOW.
July 1, 1850. 26-3w

LAW SCHOOL
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned have formed an association, with the view of opening a LAW SCHOOL in the town of Hillsborough. Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various departments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts in this State.

The School will be opened for the admission of students, on Monday, the 24th instant.

J. L. BAILEY.
F. NASH.
Hillsborough, June 13. 26 4w

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 14th of October 1850, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, $5. Professors' fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ pr. wk.

The catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter. Address,

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
June 7, 1850. 26-4w

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

WONDERS OF THE AGE!
New Store and New Goods.
CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.
April 20, 1850. 16-3m

SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

St. Paul's Academy,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution will commence its First Session on the 8th of July (proximo,) under the care of Mr. John C. McNair, as Principal.

As to the qualifications of this gentleman, we deem it sufficient to say, that he graduated at Chapel Hill with distinction, and that subsequently he has evinced an aptness to teach in an experience in that department in the Cumberland Academy, at Summerville, during the last twelve months.

A distinguished Scholar, a Practical Teacher, a *Southerner* by birth, education and sentiment, we tender his services to the public, not doubting that they will be duly appreciated.

The price, per Session of five months, will be,

For Elementary Studies,	$6 00
" higher English Branches,	9 00
" Greek, Latin, and French Languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

The Academy is a new, commodious, and handsome building, situated on a beautiful rising ground, near the Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, and nearly equi-distant from each place, and in the immediate vicinity of the large and elegant Presbyterian Church recently erected there.

The neighborhood is one of the healthiest in the State; the people moral and religious; and among them good Board, to any extent desired, can be had for five to six dollars per month. There is a Post Office near the Academy. It is intended, at as early a period as possible, to supply the pupils in this institution with those physical aids so essential to the study of the natural sciences—a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. And, in short, if duly patronised, we intend, by the blessing of a benign Providence, to make it one of the first institutions of its kind in the State.

To the friends of education, and especially to those in the lower Counties of this State, we look for "aid and comfort" in this important enterprise; and respectfully solicit, at their hands, and of the public generally, a favorable consideration of our claims.

JOHN McKINNON,
NEILL McNEILL,
NEILL CRAWFORD, } Trustees.
A. Davis, Jr., Sec. of Board. 25-4w

NOTICE.

THE Exercises of the next Session of my School, will commence in the Masonic Lodge, Pittsborough, on Friday, July 5th. The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing, that he has procured the services of Mr. Geo. A. Rossell, of Orange, who has just finished a regular course of study under Mr. W. J. Bingham, as a regular assistant, whose whole time, together with his own, will be devoted to the interests of the School. As by this arrangement, considerable additional expense has been incurred, he hopes that his patrons will be punctual in their engagements with him, either by paying in advance, as is usual, or during the session. Accounts not paid before the end of the session must be settled by note.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Languages,	$18 00
English,	$10 to $12 50

DANIEL McGILVARY.
Pittsborough, June 15, 1850. 25-3w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL.
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

CAROLINA
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of this Institution will, on the 3d of August next, elect a President—salary $1000, and a house furnished.

A Professor of Ancient Languages—salary not fixed.

A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science—salary not fixed.

Applicants for these Professorships must accompany their applications with propositions as to salary.

A Female Assistant—salary $500 and board. She must be able to teach French.

A second Female Assistant—salary not fixed, though it will be liberal.

College to be opened on the 1st of Jan'y, 1851.

Applications must be accompanied with suitable recommendations or reference as to qualification, and addressed, post paid, to S. W. Cole, Esq. Beverly, Anson Co., N. C.

A. B. SMITH, Pres't
Board of Trustees.
B. J. Dunlap, Sec'y.
June 8, 1850. 24-4w

HAMER ACADEMY.

A CHEAP Boarding School for young Ladies will be opened at this place, on the first Monday of July next. This School is designed to be rather preparatory in its origin, though instruction will be given in any of the Branches usually taught in the higher order of schools, if required. It is an individual effort on the part of the subscriber, and if the School is sufficiently patronized, the desired object is to make it an Institution of high grade. The Academy is situated in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, N. C., near Mount Gilead P. O.

Instruction will be given principally by Miss Mary E. Wiley. The undersigned, who has had several years of experience in teaching in early life, will direct and supervise, and devote as much time to instructing as his health and other circumstances will permit.

Board, including every thing necessary to make the pupil comfortable, will be furnished for $5 pr. month, or $25 pr. Session. Tuition will vary from $6 to $12 per Session. The Latin will be taught if required.

O. WILEY.
Montgomery Co., N. C., June 8, 1850. [24-6w

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence July 1st.

The subscriber will be assisted by Miss Anna Ray, whose attention will be devoted to the female department. The terms of tuition are 6, 8, and 10 dollars per session of five months. Board in the neighborhood for 6 dollars per month.

ARCHIBALD RAY.
June 22, 1850. 25-tf

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 17th of July.

Terms—payable in advance.

Board and Tuition, per Session,	$67 50
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00

Further particulars made known on application.
June 10, 1850. 24-4w

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of July next, under the Superintendence of the Subscriber.

Rates of Tuition in each Department, for a Session of five months, are $8, $12, and $15, according to the progress of the Student. Extras, in the Female Department: Music, $16; Use of Instrument, $3; Drawing and Painting, $5; Wax flowers and fruit, $10; French, Latin, or Greek Language, $5.

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had in the village at $7, and in the neighborhood at $6, per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.
Carthage, June 6, 1850. 24-4w

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Store House and Appurtenances,
FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR JULY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$35,312.

$15,000! $10,000!

30 of $2,000 are $60,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 81, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 20, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,319, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,620, 30 Prizes of 2,000, 30 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

Capital Prize $70,588!
ENTITLING THE LUCKY HOLDER TO
60,000 Dollars Nett. Also
$35,294, Nett $30,000,
$23,529, Nett $20,000,
$11,764, Nett $10,000,
215 Prizes of $1,176, nett $1,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class G, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 27, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
RICH AND RARE SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,588, 1 of 35,294, 1 of 23,529, 1 of 11,764, 1 of 11,051, 215 Prizes of 1,176, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
25td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber having become the owner of this property, (formerly Hickory Springs,) will be prepared by the 15th of June for the reception of Boarders

This celebrated Water will overcome most diseases common to men, women and children. All that is requisite is to give it a fair trial, and I will guarantee a happy result.

Price of Board, $18 per month; children and servants half-price.

A. B. MARSH.
May 28, 1850. 23-6wpd

Shocco Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.

SAMUEL CALVERT.
May 1850. 22-8w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

Notice to Stockholders.

THE next Annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in Pittsborough, on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

It is confidently hoped that the great importance and present progression of this improvement, will draw together a large attendance of Stockholders and visiters.

S. McCLENAHAN, Pres't
C. F. & D. R. N. Co.
Pittsborough, June 17, 1850. 25-4w

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of cures, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of cures, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of cures, and these, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure: but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowleged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnson, and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 5eow6m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a good Journeyman Saddle and Harness Maker. His location is in Darlington District, S. C. A workman of steady habits can obtain employment by applying immediately. A letter addressed to the subscriber at Cartersville P. O., Darlington Dist., S. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES NEWBERY.
June 17, 1850. 25-3wpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 27.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.

Daniel C. King, and others, vs. Lewis, Stephen, and Mary King, and Susannah, now the wife of George Stitt.

Petition to re-hear former Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the defendants, (heirs at law of John King, dec'd,) are non residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by this Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition: Otherwise, the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

25] J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

POETRY.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.

BY OTTOWAY CURRY.

'Tis sweet to think, when struggling
The goal of life to win,
That just beyond the shore of time
The better years begin.

When through the nameless ages
I cast my longing eyes,
Before me, like a boundless sea,
The great hereafter lies.

Along its brimming bosom
Perpetual summer smiles,
And gathers, like a golden robe,
Around the emerald isles.

There is the blue, long distance,
By lulling breezes fanned;
I seem to see the flowering groves
Of that fair, happy land.

And far beyond the islands
That gem the waves serene,
The image of the cloudless shore
Of holy heaven is seen.

Unto the great hereafter—
Aforetime dim and dark—
I freely now and gladly give,
Of life, the wandering bark.

And in the far off heaven,
When shadowy seas are passed,
By angels hands its quivering sails,
Shall all be furled at last.

ON MARRIAGE.

Marriage is like a flaming candle light,
Placed in the window on a summer night,
Inviting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty ringlets there.
Those that are out, butt heads against the pane;
Those that are in, butt to go out again!

Teaching by Analogies.—A female teacher of a school that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident, for an illustration, she exclaimed:

"If I were to tell you there is a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me, wouldn't you, even without seeing it yourselves?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the scholars.

"Well, that is faith," said the schoolmistress.

The next day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she inquired, "What is faith?"

"A leg of mutton in a boat?" was the answer shouted from all parts of the schoolroom.

If any man, from Maine to Georgia, says the Richmond Advertiser, will, on the first trial, say, "*six slim slick saplings*," without making a blunder, and speak as fast as he goes over the words, he shall have the Crockett Almanac sent to him for six years.

The term "Locofoco."—Many of the Democratic prints have exhibited a restiveness under this appellation for which we are unable to account, seeing that it originated at Tammany Hall, and was first applied by one portion of their own party to another. The Union, with that regard to propriety which distinguished its columns under the management of the late "Bundlecund," denounced it as a "blackguard epithet." The Delaware Journal notices one occasion on which it was used by a very famous member of the party. We quote from that paper:

"In the Democratic Conventions this epithet has been avowed and made a boast of, as characterising the Democratic party, and especially as applicable to the candidate nominated by that party for the Presidency in 1844. It happened to be in our power, without losing time, to turn to the record of the proceedings of that Convention. In the *Globe* of June 6, 1844, is to be found the report of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention on the 29th day of the preceding month, in which Mr. Frazer of Pennsylvania, (Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, the "war horse" of Democracy,) when about to change his vote from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Polk, thus expressed himself:

"'Who are we going for now? (said Mr. F.) We are going for the man who fought so bravely and so undauntedly the Whigs of Tennessee—*the pure whole hog Locofoco Democrat*, who goes against a Bank of the United States, and all corrupting monopolies; against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, against the assumption of the debts of the States by the Federal Government; against the Tory Whigs of this country and tyrannizing England; in a word, a man who goes against the ring-streaked and speckled Whig party, and all its odious, abominable measures.'"

Danger of early eminence.—"The danger of early eminence has been extended by some, even to the gifts of nature; and an opinion has long been conceived, that quickness of invention, accuracy of judgment or extent of knowledge, appearing before the usual time, presage a short life. Even those who are less inclined to form general conclusions, from instances which by their own nature must be rare, have yet been inclined to prognosticate no suitable progress from the first sallies of rapid wits; but have observed, that after a short effort, they either loiter, or faint, or suffer themselves to be surpassed by the even and regular perseverance of slower understandings."

Powerful Reasoning.—At a young men's debating society somewhere down in Indiana, the question for discussion was—"Which is the greatest evil, a scolding wife or a smoky chimney?" After the appointed disputants had concluded the debate, a spectator rose, and begged the privilege of "making a few remarks on the occasion." Permission being granted, he delivered himself in this way:—"Mr. President, I've been almost mad a-listening to the debate of these 're youngsters.—They don't know nothing at all about the subject. What do they know about the evils of a scolding wife? Wait till they have had one for twenty years, and been hammered, and jammed and slammed all the while—and wait till they've been scolded because the baby cried, because the fire wouldn't burn, because the oven was too hot, because the cow kicked over the milk, because it rained, because the sun shined, because the hens didn't lay, because the butter wouldn't come, because the old cat had kittens, because they came too soon for dinner, because they were one minute too late, because they sung, because they tore their trowsers, because they invited a neighbor woman to call again, because they got sick, or because they did anything else, no matter whether they couldn't help it or not, before they talk about the evils of a scolding wife; why, Mr. President, I'd rather hear the clatter of hammers and stones, and twenty tin pans and nine brass kettles, than the din, din, din, of the tongue of a scolding wife. Yes, sir-ee, I would. To my mind, Mr. President, a smoky chimney is no more to be compared to a scolding wife, than a little negro is to a dark night."

A Man of Business.—While the members and visitors of the Baptist Association, lately held at Hampton, were on their way to that place, they held a prayer meeting in the cabin of the steam boat. One of the clergymen was in the midst of an eloquent prayer, when the Steward of the boat, bell in hand, walked into the midst of the congregation and drawled out in the usual tone, "all you gemmen what has not paid your passage will please step to the Cap'n's office and settle for the same."

The Battle of Life.—"A perpetual conflict with natural desires seems to be the lot of our present state. In youth we require something of the tardiness and frigidity of age; and in age we must labor to recall the fire and impetuosity of youth; in youth we must learn to expect, and in age to enjoy."

In years gone by, when it was the fashion of ladies to trim their straw bonnets with artificial wheat and barley in ears, a satirist of the time "let on" as follows:

"Who now of threatening famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain—
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the plumes—
Our barns are now transferred to drawing-rooms;
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries, may thrash their wives."

What is a Coquette?—A young lady of more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more charms of person than graces of mind, more admirers than friends, more fools than wise men for attendants.

Those who befriend genius, when it is struggling for distinction, befriend the world, and their names should be held in remembrance.

Excellence is providentially beyond the reach of indolence, that success may be the reward of industry, and that idleness may be punished with obscurity and disgrace.

What three authors would you name, in commenting on an extensive conflagration? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

SWEARING AND LYING.

The following mirth-provoking story may be an old Jo *redivivus*, but we do not recollect of having seen it before. At any rate the reading of it proved a dangerous experiment to our waistbands:

A Quaker had a piece of new ground, which was very full of roots, and set his hired man, John, to hold the plough while he drove the oxen. A root would catch the nose of the plough; the plough handles would hit John a wallop in the side; and John would commit a breach of the commandment "swear not at all." So it went continually—catch, jerk, thump, swear, whoa! back, gee! haw! jerk, thump, swear.

At length the placid spirit of friend Jedediah became disturbed by so much profanity, that he stopped and told John to take the goad and drive the oxen, and he'd see if he could not hold the plough without swearing. John took the ox goad and Jedediah seized the plough handles. He placed his two legs in a bracing position, and John drove ahead. The plough caught a root, made a bound, and one of the handles hit Jedediah under the chin, and he exclaimed:

"Well, raly, I never saw the like."

Again it caught, hit Jed again, and he again declared he had never seen the like. It caught again, knocked Jed down, and he rose with the exclamation:

"Well, raly, I never did see the like."

So matters went, till Jed had returned to the starting point, and had positively affirmed that he had never seen the like, some fifty times.

"There, John," said he, take hold of the plough and see if thou canst not get along without swearing. Thou hast seen that I have not sworn an oath the round."

"No," replied John, "thou hast not, friend Jed, but thou has told fully fifty lies."

Jed thought a minute and replied:

"Well John I don't know but my lying may be prompted by the wicked one as well as thy swearing. I hope the pesky roots will be taken into consideration in the final account of both of us. Get up, Duke and Darby!"

Fire and Water.—The Pittsburg *American* chronicles an explosion that took place at Brady's Bend, doing some damage to the iron works there, and badly burning five or six of the hands. The accident was the result—and, we should think, the very natural result—of a new and rather strange process for purifying the metal by directing a stream of water upon it while in the molten state. It would be hard to tell what effect water could have in such case, even if kept on the surface of the metal, except to chill the latter and be itself converted into steam; but it is easy to conceive that any of it getting below the iron, by permeating the moulding sand, would give rise to very violent and dangerous explosions. Speaking on this point, the Pittsburg American says,—"We have known a hearthful of metal, from one and a half to two tons, destroyed or blown away by less than a thimbleful of water." "Even so much water," it justly adds, "as will adhere to a piece of cinder no larger than a hickory nut, will occasion a boil, as it is termed, that will endanger the surrounding buildings and cause the loss of the metal exposed to it."

A Gold Seeker Returning Insane.—About three months ago a party of young men from Ohio, full of health, vigor, and bright anticipations, arrived at a hotel in a business portion of this city, on their way to California, and this morning the same party returned in the Crescent City, and put up at

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLANK ROAD MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

On Tuesday evening the 2d July, (inst.) a meeting of the citizens of Rockingham was held, for the purpose of bestowing some consideration on the subject of the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly county.

On motion of M. L. Douglass, Francis A. Terry, Esq. was called to the Chair, who explained in a clear and appropriate manner the object for which the meeting was called.

James P. Leak moved that a Secretary be appointed, which being carried, M. L. Douglass was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Col. Thos. Waddill and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq., of Fayetteville, who were on their way to attend a Plank Road meeting to be held at Jordan's Store on the 4th inst., being present, were called upon and addressed the meeting in a practical, interesting and entertaining manner.

After which, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this meeting appoint ten Delegates, and request them to attend the meeting at Jordan's Store on the 4th inst.

Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following, to-wit: Dr. R. J. Steele, R. S. McDonald, James P. Leak, Louis H. Webb, John C. McKinnon, Stephen Cole, Gen. A. Dockery, Mial Wall, R. L. Steele, and N. B. McKinnon. And, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the number.

On motion of John C. McKinnon,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to open books of subscription, and ascertain what amount of stock can be obtained in this vicinity.

John C. McKinnon, R. S. McDonald, and R. L. Steele were appointed the Committee contemplated by the above resolution.

On motion of N. B. McKinnon, the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Carolinian copy.

FRANCIS A. TERRY, Ch'n.
M. L. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale—Sir: Feeling a glowing interest in promoting and advancing the salutary principles of the Whig party, and always pleased to learn what the Whigs of other counties are doing, I feel constrained to communicate through the medium of your paper, to my Whig friends in other counties, that Old Sampson is wide awake to her interest. All minor differences that may have hitherto existed, are fast being forgotten, and the Whigs are forming one solid phalanx, with Manly and the Union as their leaders. And with these as their motto, they will as fearlessly meet the impending storm on the 1st of August, as did the Spartans of old, notwithstanding the fearful odds. The Democratic party of Sampson is in great turmoil at this time. As I know your paper will be crowded with news, I will only draw your attention to one of the most prominent features that produce the excitement. It has hitherto been the custom to call a Convention of the leading characters of that party at Clinton, for the purpose of nominating persons to represent them in the Legislature. The impression has gone abroad, that these few great men were too monopolizing and desirous of taking the reins of government too much into their own hands. Consequently, a good many men, *good Democrats*, disclaim the idea, and will support no candidate nominated in a County Convention. It is now indeed amusing to see to what extremes the party is driven. Should they hold a Convention, they are fearful that these true-hearted Democrats would adhere to their former declarations; and most of the persons competent to legislate, feel a delicacy in accepting a nomination of any other kind. Therefore, the electioneering musters have arrived with no candidate except one independent fellow on the field, who, as is said by some, is so nauseating that he is a bitter pill to swallow. The Whigs have generally sung small in county elections; when the Governor's election rolls around, they talk as big as life.

One of the 450 *Whigs of Sampson.*

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company was held in this City on Monday last—Dr. Charles E. Johnson in the Chair, and James F. Jordan, Esq., Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Wm. D. Cooke, Dr. W. R. Scott, C. B. Root, W. W. Holden, Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. R. B. Haywood, William H. Jones, H. W. Husted, Perrin Busbee, and Frederick C. Hill.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Charles E. Johnson; Vice President, William Dallas Haywood; Secretary, Jas. F. Jordan; Treasurer, William H. Jones; Attorney, Perrin Busbee; Executive Committee, William D. Cooke, Dr. William R. Scott, and C. B. Root; Medical Board of Consultation, Doctors Chas. E. Johnson, Wm. H. McKee, and R. B. Haywood; Medical Examiner, Dr. William H. McKee.

The Report of the Board of Directors shows a remarkable success in the operations of the Company, since its organization, on the 1st of April, 1849. We gather from it that the whole number of Policies now in force is 610; that the total amount of liabilities is $923,087; that the receipts have been $31,578 48; that the disbursements have been, including losses by death, $8013 15; and that the nett Proceeds of the Company amount to $23,565 33. Of that amount, $14,262 82 is drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and $9,302 57 is in Cash.

This is a most flattering exhibit—resulting, say the Board of Directors, "from the uncommon success that has attended upon our labors so far; and from the additional circumstance, that the Directors, though abundantly able to do so, from the financial state of the affairs of the Company, have not declared any Dividend for this year. A zealous regard for the future welfare of the Company dictated such a course."

The Company enters upon its second year's course, with cheering indications of prosperity.—*Raleigh Register.*

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday, having left Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was inactive, but the prices were firm, and the quotations unchanged. The sales for the week amounted to 28,500 bales, of which speculators took 5000. The sales on Friday, 21st, were 5000 bales.

Flour was dull at previous quotations. Corn was also dull, and prices without change. Bacon was in better request. Sugar was in good demand for foreign account, at previous rates. Rice: 80 tierces were sold at 19s 3d.

Naval Stores: Turpentine was in moderate demand at 5s. 8d a 7. 9.

Tar, no sales. Rosin was in good demand.

The Money Market continues easy, and the accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are favorable. The growing crops promise favorably.

Lord John Russell delivered a brilliant speech in Parliament in defence of the Ministerial policy on the Greek question, in which he treated the opposition with the most indignant contempt. There is less probability than ever of the speedy adjustment of the difficulty.

An attempt is said to have been made upon the life of Louis Napoleon the President of the French, but the particulars have not been permitted to transpire.

The News from Europe.—We are fast getting to the point when we will have daily communication with Europe. In the past six days we have had three steamers, besides two others whose accounts have been anticipated. When the steamers now on the stocks or in contemplation of being built, have been finished, we shall, there is little doubt, have a daily mail from Liverpool, due allowance being made for the "dangers of the sea."

The accounts by the Pacific represented the British Ministry to be in present danger of losing their places, by a vote of the House of Lords, disapproving of their course on the Greek question. The accounts by the Europa, however, put another face on the affair. The opposition journals had given undue importance to the vote of the Lords, and it now appears that Lord John Russell has taken early occasion to declare that he shall not be guided by any thing the Lords may do, or may not do.

The practice under the English constitution, is to look to the House of Commons, as the representative of the public will, which is to control the course of the Ministry, who are in fact the governors of the country—the sovereign being only nominally so. In the present case, it appears that the Ministry is supported by the Commons, and they therefore hold on to their places. If the Lords should carry their opposition to the point of interfering practically with the operations of the government, the remedy is in the hands of the sovereign, by creating new Lords, whose opinions are known, and whose votes will change the decision in favor of the Ministry. The fact that this remedy exists, and has in some cases been resorted to, is generally sufficient to make the nobles practicable. If the Commons should oppose the Ministry, one of two things is to be done—either the Ministry must resign, and a new one be appointed, who will govern by the will of the majority of the Commons; or Parliament must be dissolved, and an appeal be made to the country, by a new election. If the new House of Commons elected, are in favor of the Ministry, they retain their places; if not, they resign. Practically then, under this system, the government of England is under popular control, so far as the restricted right of suffrage can bring it. As Lord John Russell and his fellow Ministers now appear to have the support of the Commons, they are in no present danger that they will be obliged to give up their places.

Baltimore Patriot.

A Western Editor thus notices a little event which transpired in his family on the 4th of July last:

"Private and confidential. Joy to the world! Sound the hewgag!—the event happened on the glorious birth-day of American Independence! It will add new lustre to the 4th of July in after ages!! It is an uncommon noun!!! singular number!!!! masculine gender!!!!! And it shall be called George Washington Jefferson Andrew Jackson Hancock Tom Benton Martin Van Buren Quincy Adams Benjamin Franklin Fourth of July Jenks! so it shall.

There is a story extant of a young wag who was once invited to dine with a gentleman of rather sudden temper. The dining room was on the second floor, and the principal dish was a fine roast ham. When the old gentleman undertook to carve it, he found the knife rather dull, and in a sudden passion flung it down stairs after the servant, who had just brought it. Whereupon the young man seized the ham, and with admirable dexterity hurried it after the knife.

"What on earth do you mean?" exclaimed the old gentleman, as soon as he could speak.

"I beg your pardon!" was the cool reply, "I thought you were going to dine down stairs."

Watts Street.—A Frenchman stopped a lad in the street to make some inquiries of his whereabouts.

"Mon fren, wat is ze name of zis street?"
"Well, who said 'twant?"
"Wat you call zis street?"
"Of course, we do!"
"Pardonnez! I have not ze name you call him."
"Yes, Watts you call it."
"How you call ze name of zis street?"
"Watts street, I told yer."
"Zis street?"
"Watts street, old feller, and don't yer go ter make game o' me."
"Sacre! I ask you one, two, tree, several times, oftin, vill you tell to me ze name of ze street—eh?"
"Watts street, I told yer. Yer drunk, ain't yer?"
"Mon little fren, vere you lif, eh?"

An immediate cure for drunkenness has been discovered by a French chemist. It is acetate of ammonia, dissolved in sugar and water.

CUBA.

The following article from the Philadelphia Ledger demands the serious attention of all those who have committed themselves in favor of the late expedition:

A Caution to Buccaneers.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon says he has reason to believe, from what he has heard, that another expedition against Cuba is in contemplation.—He says further that it will be composed of material which will fully test the practicability of the whole thing. If it is organized, and once lands on the enemy's shores, its motto will be *success or extermination*, as, Cortes-like, it will burn the transports and render retreat entirely out of the question.

What degree of credit is to be given to this statement we know not, but as two attempts, under adverse circumstances, have been made, there is a possibility of sufficient motives for a third. The experience of the last expedition should be sufficient to satisfy every honest American that the Cubans, instead of viewing them as liberators, look upon them as pirates, and are so disposed to treat them. But disregarding this fact, if another expedition should be attempted, and the buccaneers should land in sufficient force to excite any apprehensions of ultimate success, the Spanish government are ready with an ample remedy. They will emancipate all the slaves, arm them, and endow them with land on condition of repelling the invaders; and the slaves, thus encouraged, would fight desperately against an American invasion, ostensibly seeking the conquest of another slave State. The Spanish government have been awake about Cuba several years past, and especially since the commencement of the present session of Congress. For several years past, several American journals, in New York and some of the Southern cities, have recommended Cuban annexation, and upon the same ground on which Captain Kyd would have recommended the capture of a Spanish galleon—because it was a rich prize. The Southern argument was that Cuba was the gem of the continent for slave labor and another slave State; while the Northern argument was that the annexation would greatly promote the trade of New York; in which we must include a clandestine African slave trade. And so these honest traders in cotton, sugar, coffee, negroes and politics, Northern and Southern, to turn an honest penny, would use Cuba in a crusade of pillage and slaughter against an unoffending nation! And while these journals were urging this very honest undertaking, a Senator in Congress was gravely introducing a resolution to annex Cuba without consulting Spain, and this too after the Spanish government had flatly refused, as inadmissible on any terms, a proposition by an American minister to purchase the island, made without any authority from his own government. And while all this talk was made, New York and New Orleans were full of discontented Spanish Creoles, Cubans and South Americans, plotting an expedition. And all this talk, in and out of Congress, and all this plotting, have been especially active since December last, in the midst of the Congressional agitation about California and slavery. The Spanish government have not been asleep over all this. Mr. Narvaez at home, and Mr. Calderon in Washington, have had their eyes and ears open, and have had a perfect understanding with our Executive, President and Cabinet included, who have no taste for piracy, and have some respect for national honor and interest.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

The United States steamer Vixen sailed from the Washington Navy Yard this afternoon with despatches for the commander of the U. S. squadron off the Island of Cuba. She was fitted out in great haste, the workmen engaged upon her being employed night and day.

The Contested Election case before the House of Representatives is one of a most aggravated character, notwithstanding which we fear it is to be decided upon party grounds alone. The sitting member is W. M. Thompson, a Loco Foco, who demands his seat by a majority of 386. The claimant is Daniel Miller, Whig, who received a vote against Thompson much larger than his alleged majority, which, however, the party majority of the committee have reported ought not to be counted. We shall give one extract from the Minority Report, which, it seems to us, while it ought of right to decide the case, reflects the greatest personal discredit upon the sitting member. Speaking of the Kanesville vote, where Mr. Miller received 493 votes and Mr. Thompson but 30, the Report says:

"The poll book in this case was duly made up and delivered by the proper officer to the clerk of the board of commissioners of the county of Monroe, as the law requires, whose duty it was to receive it, and at the proper time, with the assistance of two justices of the peace, to open it, and make an abstract of the votes of that and other precincts, and transmit them to the secretary of state to be counted and canvassed by the board of canvassers. But the clerk of the board of commissioners of Monroe county, without calling to his aid the two justices of the peace, as the law requires, but under the advice of J. C. Hall, Esq., one of the attorneys of the sitting member, (and who travelled a hundred miles to give such advice,) refused to receive or take charge of the Kanesville poll-book, *and it was actually carried away by some one, but no one knows who or how, except that through some unknown agency it was found in the carpet bag of Mr. J. C. Hall before he got home, as he now tells us in his evidence. Mr. J. C. Hall gave the poll-book to the sitting member in the spring of* 1849, *who, in the winter of that year, disputed the existence of such a poll-book before the committee;* but, on the 19th day of February last, Judge Mason, another of the attorneys of the sitting member, in attempting to serve, at his own office, a notice on the contestant to take testimony in the case, accidentally, as is supposed, served on him the original poll-book of the Kanesville precinct!—which the contestant, after duly examining it in the presence of several other persons, returned. This poll-book was, of course, never before the Congressional canvassers; but the committee think that, under all the circumstances of the case, the vote of this precinct should be received and counted, which will increase the number of votes given to the contestant to 6,591, and the number given to the sitting member to 6,507."

Here, now, is another glaring instance of that shameful contempt the partizans of Locofocoism have before, in many cases, shown for the voice of the Sovereign people. If these facts be true, Mr. Thompson would best obey the Constitution of the United States, which he is sworn to support, by vacating his seat at once, else submit to the decision of a new election. Every vote he casts is a vote wrongly given.—*New York Express.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The late speech of Mr Soule, Senator from Louisiana, has been much admired. The following closing paragraph will give an idea of its eloquence:—

Yet, sir, bad as I think this measure, [the Compromise Bill,] disastrous as will be the consequence, and strenuously as I may struggle against it while it is open to debate, my opposition to it will end here. I may think no less of the wrong it occasions, the injury it inflicts, the oppression it menaces, and the dismemberment that awaits it; but whenever that controversy passes beyond this chamber, and reaches the point of collision and rupture, a deep sense of all I owe my adopted country will bid me abstain from it, and leave its fate to its native sons and to that all-wise Providence that holds in its hands the destinies of nations. Until the State that made me whatever I am summons me to other duties and other resolves, I shall abide by the Union. I shall neither forget nor disown how much I owe her, and how mighty are her claims on me! Mr. President, I can hardly suppress, and yet I feel quite unable to give utterance to, the emotions which those claims awaken in my heart. Only think of one who, in early life, for some humble strivings for liberty in his native land, brought down upon him the monarch's frown, and had to quit country, family, friends—everything that is dear and sacred to the human heart. To this, the land of the free—sanctified by the virtues and patriotism of a Washington, a Franklin, a Jefferson—he directed his steps. He came, and found freedom and welcome. Poor, he was cared for; friendless, he was befriended; patronage seconded his efforts; success crowned his toils; and, rewarded and honored far above his merits, lo! the exile finds himself in the midst of the sages of the republic—an associate with patriots in a Senate of equals! Ah! believe you, sir, that I could ever tear out of my heart such a remembrance as this?—that I could lift arm of mine in such a strife? May it perish sooner! But, sir, and you, senators, allow me a last warning: JUSTICE to the South, if you wish PERPETUITY TO THE UNION! Whoever advises you to the contrary can only be inspired by that king of spirits

"Whose throne is darkness in the abyss of night."

[Applause.]

Cotton Crops.—Accounts are pouring in upon us from all sections of the State, of the disastrous appearance of the Cotton crops. The public mind abroad has been incredulous in consequence of statements, circulated in previous seasons, to fluctuate prices. But the present is beyond all matter of speculation, facts are too apparent to admit of a doubt in regard to its present condition, and the season is too far advanced to build on a hope for the future. We have taken particular pains to collect the most information from the principal cotton growing districts of the State, and all agree in the general tenor of gloomy prospects.

One writer informs us that the cotton fields in the South-western part of the State present an appearance of actual blight, which may be attributed to the coldness in the early part of the season which deprived it of a healthy start, then the long continued drought, which produced an unhealthy appearance; and now the ravages of the lice.

We have also accounts from Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, all of which are equally discouraging.

The Cotton crop, in some sections of the State, is said to look promising, while in others it has suffered in consequence of the drought.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Alabama Cotton Crop.—We learn from the Shield that a committee of the Eufaula Agricultural Club, appointed to examine and report upon the prospects of the crops in that vicinity, visited, about the middle of June, a number of plantations on the Chattahoochee river, above and below Eufaula. The cotton crop, it is stated, is more backward than was ever known at this season of the year—the plant is very small, in many places still bears an unhealthy appearance, and stands generally very deficient, on some farms lamentably so. This committee regards the entire cotton crop at least three weeks later than usual, and, under no circumstances, can more than two-thirds of a crop be made. The planters at that time were suffering from drought. The best piece of cotton the committee saw was on Mr. Rogers's plantation, growing on fresh land, and was only about *one foot* high.

The editor of the Commonwealth, Perry county, acknowledges a present of a cotton bloom. It was pulled on the 16th instant from Mr. Barron's prairie plantation. Mr. B's. crop is three weeks later than usual.

The Greensborough Beacon speaks of the bollworm as having become numerous in some sections of Greene county.

Mobile Tribune.

The statement, which has gone the round of the papers, that a sailor attached to the U. States Steamer Vixen, had severed his hand from his arm rather than serve on board that vessel, is said to be a hoax. A sailor of the Vixen, in a fight with the engineer of that vessel, lost two of his fingers, and this, it is stated, was the only foundation of the story. The Captain of the vessel has not been suspended nor arrested. So says the New York Courier.

The Marshall (Texas) Republican says that Gen. Houston is a fatalist, and believes most certainly that he is destined to be President. This is very common weakness.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, [says the Washington Correspondent of a Southern paper,] is a large full chested man, about six feet high, with a broad forehead and good humored face. His eyes seem full of fun, and when he tells an anecdote, there is no misunderstanding it. He speaks without notes, depending upon the impulse of the moment, and unbuttons the whole of his vest so as to allow fair play to the lungs. He is a farmer, and a self-made man, or rather a wife-made man; for when, at the age of twenty, he could not tell one letter from another, his fair partner taught him to read. There's a wife, now, worth having!

The Cincinnati Commercial says a man may take a bath at the Barnet House, and have his shirt washed and ironed before he is through. To a man with only one shirt, this must be very convenient.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DAVID S. REID—THE "PROVISOIST."

The "Standard," of Friday last, again asserts that the charge which we have brought against David S. Reid, of having voted for the Wilmot Proviso is false, and not sustained by the *record*. Very well—let us try him by the record, and see how the case stands. We have no idea of letting the "organ" off with any such bare faced assertion.

In January 1847, a bill was before Congress to give the territory of Oregon a Government, in which was *practically* inserted the following words, viz:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall be duly convicted."

David S. Reid voted for this bill in all its nakedness and deformity, on its final passage, in the House, after the amendment of Mr. Burt, of S. C., recognising the Compromise feature of the Missouri line, had been rejected. (See Congressional Globe, Jan. 16th 1847, page 198.) The amendment having been rejected, "the main question," was ordered to be put, viz: "Shall this bill pass?" The vote was taken by yeas and nays, as follows:

[The Register publishes the yeas and nays in full; but we omit them, merely remarking that Messrs. Daniel, McKay, and Reid, of this State, voted for the bill; and Messrs. Dockery and Graham against it, Messrs. Barringer, Biggs, Clarke, and Dobbin, not voting.]

Such is the *record*, showing that the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor voted for this bill on its final passage through the House of Representatives. It only remains to be shown that the anti-slavery clause in it was identical with the Wilmot Proviso, in word and spirit, and we establish the fact, that *David S. Reid*, in giving *that vote, 'neglected the best interest and welfare of his constituents, deserted the cherished institution of slavery in the Southern States, and went over to the free soilers and abolitionists of the North;'* and that the "Standard," the veracious and consistent organ of Locofocoism in this State, wilfully and knowingly attempted to conceal the truth from the people. We do not mean that it shall make dupes of the masses of the people, who are honest and full of good intentions, as it has done of Gen. *Saunders* and other Locofoco leaders. We mean to follow it up at every step and expose its duplicity in this whole matter.

Here is the Wilmot Proviso, as introduced into Congress in 1846:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Now, we ask the reader to compare the anti-slavery clauses in the two bills, and see if they are not identical, and to judge for himself, whether Reid, in voting for the one, did not vote for the Wilmot Proviso in its most odious shape, and without the Compromise feature of the Missouri line. Will the "Standard" now have the effrontery to continue its game of deception? The public will appreciate the sincerity of this Nashville Conventionist, who, with all his pretended zeal for Southern rights, calls upon the freemen of the State to support a man for Governor, who has *sacrificed and betrayed those rights!*

The Halifax Republican says that Mr. Manly was nominated by the whig Convention, and has accepted the nomination. There is a full stop.—Not another word said. What does that mean? Is it an evidence of the "harmony" and unanimity so much prated of by the Observer? The Republican don't throw up his hat and hurra.

The above article is extracted from the North Carolinian, in which the Editor of that paper does us gross injustice. In the very number of the Republican to which he refers, we distinctly stated that Gov. Manly was the successful candidate against Mr. Reid in 1848, and would again beat him in August 1850. We also placed the name of Chas. Manly at the head of our paper, there to remain until the election. The nomination of the Whig Convention we approved; it is the result of no unworthy strife. In our judgment that Convention expressed the honest and deliberate opinion of the Whig party of the State.—Mr. Manly stands before us as an able champion of our principles, without fear and without blemish, before whose good name the poisoned arrows of party malignity fall harmless;—a man who has strong hold on the public confidence, which is the surest pledge of success. Mr. Manly merits the support of every true Whig in the State, and we doubt not that support will be hearty, earnest and efficient. His election will be of great advantage to the Whig party; it will give us renewed strength in North Carolina, and render every future contest easy and certain.—With such an estimate of the importance of the approaching campaign, will not every Whig unite and give to Gov. Manly a cordial support? The Whig banner is unfurled to the breeze, and we indulge in the hope that, in August next, it will wave its ample folds in triumph over the State.

Halifax Republican.

The "Standard" enquires of us whether secret circulars have not been addressed to such Census-Takers as are Whigs, *"with the view of securing their active exertions in behalf of the Whig cause in the present campaign!"*

We acknowledge no authority in the "Standard" to propound any such question; but to forestal misrepresentation and falsehood, we answer that no *such circulars have been sent!—Raleigh Register.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Louisville Democrat gives an account of a murder in the lower part of Kentucky, exceeding in atrocity any of which we recollect to have read. A man who said his name was Smith called at the house of a person named Mustun, and asked permission to stay all night. Mustun had been bed-ridden for two years, but his wife, upon the stranger's representing himself as an old acquaintance of her husband, readily gave the desired permission. While she was engaged in making up a bed for the stranger, he stepped into the back yard, picked up a poleaxe, entered the room of Mustun, and exclaiming in a loud voice, my name is John Watson, G—d—d—mn you, dealt him three severe blows, each one of which mashed the skull down into the brain. It has since been ascertained that Watson was sent from Halifax county, in this State, to the Penitentiary for forgery, nearly forty years ago, upon the evidence of Mustun, and that he had repeatedly vowed revenge. He made his escape.—*Richmond Whig.*

Improvement on the W. & R. Rail Road.—On Monday afternoon, at the invitation of Gen. McRae, President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, quite a party of Gentlemen and Ladies, enjoyed the pleasure of an excursion, on the new, and beautiful *Car*, just from the Company's work-shop. The Car is constructed on 12 wheels, and furnished with India Rubber Springs. It will comfortably seat some 48 or 50 persons; and is decidedly the best Car ever placed upon the Road. Travellers will enjoy a treat when they ride in it. There is another of precisely the same quality, nearly finished, and will soon be placed on the Road.—*Wil. Intell.*

Laying Down the Iron.—Something like sixty miles of the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, more than one-third of its extent, have been re-laid with the heavy T Iron now being imported by the Company. The larger portion of the re-laid track is on the lower half of the Road, between this and Goldsboro'. The workmen are going on with re-laying with all practicable dispatch.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Seventh Census.—We are requested by Col. Little, U. S. Marshal for North Carolina, to state that a port-folio, in which the schedule may be carefully preserved, will be sent to each of the agents employed; and accompanying each set of blank schedules will be one set filled up, that no misapprehension may arise respecting the manner of filling up.

A pamphlet, containing the Census bill and particular instructions to the assistants, will also accompany each set of papers.

Raleigh Register.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

We take it for granted that there is foundation, of some kind or other, for the statement in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. If it be all really true, the gallant State of Texas is about to march an Army into the Territories of the United States, and against an armed station of the United States within them; and we are to have news of it in less than six weeks from this time! Let us hope, however, that the worthy correspondent of the Journal is prematurely alarmed for the safety of Santa Fe and the detachment of the army whose duty it will be to defend it:

National Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1850.

There will be some startling intelligence from Texas in less than six weeks from this time. Texas will send an adequate force at once, as is supposed, to effect her objects—probably 2,500 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texan camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texans. The troops of the United States, under Col. Monroe, number about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans in this city are of the opinion that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole South, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws. Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will absorb New Mexico, and if the United States interfere the Southern States will give her all the aid she needs.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.—Hon. A. Stephens, in a letter to the Intelligencer, says that the first gun fired against Texas by the U. S. troops in New Mexico, "will be the signal for the freemen from the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue." "The days of this Republic will be numbered."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Br. steamer has arrived at Mobile, bringing advices from Havana to the 27th ult. The American prisoners are still in confinement at Havana, and neither their present condition or eventual fate is known, either by the American Consul, or the people.

Much excitement is said to exist against the Consul, and that threats of assassination have been made—from what quarter, or from what cause, is not stated.

Mr. Girard, a New-Orleans merchant, who was under arrest in Cuba, on suspicion of being concerned in the recent attempt at revolution, has been released, and arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st instant.

Twenty-six Spanish deserters from Cardenas arrived at New Orleans on the 1st instant from Key West.

NEW YORK, July 1.

A case of Asiatic Cholera in Boston was reported to-day, which terminated fatally twelve hours after taken.

Recovery of Treasure.—We understand from a gentleman who came passenger on the Florida boat on Saturday, that a party who had been excavating on the South end of Cumberland Island for some time past, succeeded in finding and carrying off a large amount of treasure. The existence of this treasure has long been a matter of speculation, and many persons have hitherto been attracted to the place by reports of its whereabouts, but have been unsuccessful in their attempts to discover it. The present party it appears, procured their information in regard to its locality, from an old man, long suspected of having been connected with piratical operations, and have thus been successful in securing the long hidden treasure.

A schooner had been lying off and on the South end of the Island several days, whose movements created some surprise. She at length came in, took the party on board, and sailed for parts unknown. We understand the party consisted of fifteen persons.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The newest goods sold in Paris are made with wool and silk; and the fineness and softness of that novelty makes it very fashionable. It is called Moravienne.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

MR. REID AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The organs of Locofocoism do not pitch their instruments to the same tune. See the following:

State Slanders Revived.—No sooner is Col. Reid again placed in nomination, than the stale and oft exploded *slander* about the Oregon bill and the Wilmot proviso is revived.—*Wilmington Journal.*

They (the Whigs) charge Mr. Reid with being as bad as Giddings, because he voted for the Oregon bill which had the Wilmot proviso in it. *It is true that he voted for it*, and so did 133 members of the House vote for it, while only 35 voted against it.—*Fayetteville N. Carolinian.*

But worse than that. Our exchange papers state that the Raleigh Standard denied that Reid had voted for the Wilmot Proviso. He had only voted for the extension of the Ordinance of 1787 over Oregon. Now, when it is recollected that the Ordinance of 1787 and the Wilmot Proviso are *identical*, the smallness of this quibble will be appreciated. Upon the back of its own denial, however, comes a letter from Mr. Reid himself, which the Standard publishes, admitting the fact that he voted for the slavery prohibition in the Oregon bill. See the following article:—

From the Raleigh Times.

HE CONFESSES THE FACT.

The Standard publishes a letter from David S. Reid *confessing* the fact of voting for the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, with a clause prohibiting slavery—but he offers as an excuse, 1st. that it was not the Wilmot proviso, or against giving the people of that Territory a Government; 3d. that Oregon lies North of the Missouri Compromise line. Such reasons pay but a poor compliment to the ingenuity of the Democratic Candidate for Governor. It was useless to deny the charge—the *record* was against him—and now let us examine his *lame* and impotent" *reasons:*

1st. It was not the Wilmot proviso. By turning to the Cong Globe, 2d Sess. 29th Cong., p. 166, we find that, by the 12th sec. of the Oregon bill, for which Mr. Reid *confesses* he voted, "the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions" of the ordinance of 1787 are imposed upon the people of said Territory; and the sixth article of that ordinance provides, "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." And these are the very words of the Wilmot proviso. How idle, then, for Mr. Reid to pretend there is any difference! He voted for a *prohibition* of slavery—that's the charge, call that prohibition by what name you please. And the *proof* is clear.

2. That he had to vote for the bill with that provision, or against giving the people of that Territory a Government. Will such a reason satisfy the Southern people? Here was the establishment of the *naked* principle that Congress could do as it pleases on the subject of slavery in that Territory, and in all territory, (as we have often quoted Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, and others to prove,) and yet a southern man gives us such a reason as that. He should have seen Oregon *perish*, he should have *perished* himself, before he gave such a vote, abandoning the rights of the South, and exposing us to the mercy of free-soilers and abolitionists. But here are the Southern men who voted against it. Are there any of these that could be moved by such a reason? For shame, Mr. Reid! Did anybody ever *blame* these men for the vote they gave?

Nays.—Messrs. Bayly, Bedinger, Bowdon, Brockenbrough, Burt, Wm. W. Campbell, John G. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Cotterell, Crozier, Garrett Davis, Dockery, Graham, Harmanson, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Edmund W. Hubbard, Thomas Butler King, Leake, La Sere, Long, James McDowell, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, Rhett, Seaman, Seddon, Simpson, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Toombs, Towns, Tredway, Woodward—35.

If it was necessary to *betray the South* in order to give a Government to Oregon, Mr. Reid should have refused such a government to his dying day. What a miserable excuse! Why, Mr. Foote tells us in his speech the other day, that Mr. Calhoun refused to vote for the Oregon bill with the Missouri compromise in it—yet Mr. Reid justifies his voting for it with a flatfooted slavery prohibition in it, by such pitiful excuses as these!

But 3d. That Oregon lies north of the Missouri compromise line. Then there was no need of the *prohibition*, and Mr. Reid voted for it as a deliberate and gratuitous insult to the South; and thus admitted the *principle* by which it is sought to exclude the South from all the Territories below that line. By this excuse, he but adds insult to injury, and voted for a *prohibition* practically useless to the territory itself, and only inserted in the bill as the assertion of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject. But the insertion of such reason, "inasmuch as said territory lies north of 36, 30," was offered by Mr. Burt, and *rejected* before Reid voted for the bill. The Free Soilers would admit of no *compromise*, and Reid voted *for the bill* notwithstanding.

We observe in closing (for we can devote no more time to it now,) that Mr. Reid's letter says not one word about the constitutionality of the *prohibition of slavery* for which he voted. He concedes it then; and this concession places him in a new and interesting attitude before the people, to which we shall call their attention in our next.

John P. C. Mather, (a lineal descendant of the Rev. Cotton Mather,) at present Mayor of this city, was on Friday evening elected by the Legislature, Secretary of State, and on Saturday morning proceeded to New Haven to enter upon the duties of the office. Mr. Mather is a young man of unblemished personal character, and in every respect well qualified for the post to which he has been called. The appointment is as gratifying to us personally as it will be generally acceptable to the citizens of the State. His pernicious politics are all that can be urged against him.

New London (Conn.) Chronicle.

Mr. Paine's New Light!—A statement is published in Boston, signed by three chemists and two agents of gas-works who visited Mr. Paine at Worcester, for the purpose of ascertaining the phenomena connected with his alleged discovery of the decomposition of water into its constituent elements (hydrogen and oxygen) by means of electricity, and the facility of furnishing a cheap light by the consumption of the carbonated hydrogen passing through spirits of turpentine. Those gentlemen state the facts which they witnessed, and it is obvious, from the tone of their statement, that they consider Mr. Paine's experiments as a humbug.

The quickest passage ever made between New York and Liverpool, all parties now agree, was made by the steamship Europa, her last trip hence, being made in ten days and twenty hours.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.—Brig Mary Ellen from Boston; Schr. Leesburg from Philadelphia; Steam Propeller Tybee from Savannah. July 1.—Schr. Wando from Charleston.

PASSENGERS going North can SAVE ONE NIGHT'S TRAVEL via Raleigh or Warsaw. Four seats can be had in a comfortable Hack, at about stage fare. Apply to

J. J. PHILLIPS, or
JACKSON JOHNSON.

Wagon Yard Livery Stable, July 6, 1850. 27-3w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY.

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The 74th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by our citizens with the usual demonstrations of joy and gratitude. At an early hour in the day a procession, consisting of the military companies, was formed, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Weisiger, Chief Marshal, assisted by Messrs. Alexander Johnson and William Waddill, and marched to the Public Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. JOSIAH E. BRYAN, and an Oration was delivered by Mr. JOHN K. STRANGE.

Unable to obtain a seat in the crowded room, we were debarred the pleasure of hearing Mr. Strange. But all who did hear him unite in pronouncing his Oration as distinguished by patriotic sentiment, and remarkable beauty of language.

The celebration was concluded with the usual beautiful display of Fire-works at the U. S. Arsenal, with which our citizens are annually gratified.

From the communication in another column, it will be seen that the juvenile portion of our community were not without their share of the pleasure incident to the occasion.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the necessity of providing a place of suitable capacity for the annual celebration of our National Independence, and other occasions of large public meetings. In common with a large majority of the people of Fayetteville we were prevented from hearing the oration of Mr. Strange—the public Hall being too small to accommodate many more than the Ladies.

Public attention should be directed to this matter, and we trust that before another year shall pass, an attempt at least, will be made, to provide such accommodation as will enable all to participate in the celebration.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 3 per cent,—besides returning to the stockholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum up to the 1st of January last.

This is a handsome business for a new Institution, which has just incurred the expenses incident to going into operation.

The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 3 per cent.

The Steamer CHATHAM, built by Messrs. Dible, at Newbern, was launched on the 25th ult.—She is intended to run up the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, is 112½ feet in length, 17½ feet in breadth, draws only 7 inches without her machinery, and probably 11 or 12 with it, and will carry from 400 to 500 barrels. Her cabin will be large and commodious, and splendidly fitted up. She may be expected on our river about the middle of this month.

THE CENSUS.—We are now printing, for the Deputy Marshals of this County and Bladen, the Questions applicable to this part of the country, with proper blanks for writing the answers. These will be handed to any person applying to the Census Takers or at this office, the object being to have them filled up in writing preparatory to the call of the Deputy Marshal. An immediate call is desirable, as the work will be commenced forthwith.

TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM.—On Sunday morning last, during the hours of divine service, an awful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, came up. A house on Maiden Lane was struck and slightly damaged, but not set on fire. The fluid passed entirely around a picture frame on the mantel. The family were absent. Many other reports, indicating that the lightning passed off in the town or immediate vicinity, startled the congregations.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—CAUTION.—We learn that a disastrous fire was near happening in this place a few nights ago from the contact of a bale of cotton sheetings with some oil. On opening the Store in the morning the sheetings were found to be on fire. It should be borne in mind that cotton, or cotton goods, will ignite under such circumstances, if packed, or in a heap, so that a free circulation of air is prevented.

THE MAILS.—The repeated failures of the Northern mails are an intolerable evil. This morning there are four due. We understand that one day's delay was caused by the Petersburg cars running off the track. The other two were on the Raleigh & Gaston Road, but why, we have not learned. Mr. Guion detained the stage on Sunday an hour and a half, but then the engine came in without a mail. A plan of a daily mail from Warsaw has been much spoken of; but it is said that some of the failures are caused by carrying our mail by Warsaw to the South. If any one can devise a remedy for the evil, the public will have reason to be thankful.

THE UNION OF THE WHIGS.—We are glad to see that very generally those Whigs who, from local or personal considerations, were not in favor of Gov. Manly's re-nomination, have avowed their determination to forego their own adverse preferences, and heartily to support the nominee of the party. This is the handsome course of the Hornet's Nest, the Asheville News, and some other Whig papers. The only exception is the Rutherford Banner, which has chosen to take up its position in the camp of the enemy, avowing its determination to support Reid. Well, this is better than being a false friend in our own camp; and it is perhaps well that the Banner no longer professes adherence to the Whig party whilst doing what it can to destroy that party. The time will come when that paper, and all others who allow personal or local causes to influence their course in this instance, will be ashamed and grieved to think, that they for a moment sunk all considerations of patriotism, all reverence and respect for the principles of the Whig party, all desire for the predominance of those principles, all horror of Locofocoism,—to gratify some little, miserable, petty, personal feeling.

In a similar spirit of patriotism to that manifested by the papers above named, is the withdrawal of Whig candidates for the Legislature in counties where success would be jeoparded by a multiplicity of candidates. Such instances have just come under our notice in Randolph county, where R. H. Brown, Esq. has withdrawn;—in Rowan, where Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. and Mr. Lentz have withdrawn.

We are requested to state that a Plank Road meeting will be held in Rockingham, Richmond county, on Tuesday of July Court week.

A Caucus of enemies of the Compromise Bill was held, after due notice, at the Capitol on the night of the 28th ult. But the Union says it was rather "a beggarly account of empty boxes"—not more than forty, perhaps, in attendance. The free-soilers took the lead—Mr. Booth, of Connecticut, in the chair. It is said they came to the resolution to press the California bill next week—to sit, perhaps, two hours later the first evening, then four hours, then six hours until they make the sessions permanent.

The Wilmot Proviso Slander against Col. Reid.—One of the charges against Col. Reid, by the Federal Press, is, that he voted for the Oregon bill with the *Wilmot Proviso* in it. Now this is simply untrue. In the first instance, Col. Reid did *not* vote upon the Oregon bill at all upon its final passage. Secondly, that bill did *not* contain the Wilmot Proviso, as any man who knows what that proviso is must be aware.

Wilmington Journal.

We are really surprised at the assertions made above. They must be the result of singular misapprehension; for we will not suppose that the Journal would knowingly make statements which are so easy of refutation.

As to the first, that "Col. Reid did *not* vote upon the Oregon bill at all upon its final passage."—We refer the Journal to page 198 of Blair & Rives's Congressional Globe—a work which, if it have a party bias at all, (which we do not believe,) is Locofoco, its publishers being distinguished members of that party. On that page, (Jan'y 16, 1847,) the Journal will find that the vote was taken on the final passage of the Oregon bill; that it was passed by 133 yeas to 35 nays; that Mr. Reid's name is duly recorded among the yeas, *for* the bill, and that "the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence."

"Secondly that the bill did not contain the Wilmot Proviso."

What is the Wilmot Proviso? It is simply a prohibition of slavery within certain limits; and is identical with a similar prohibition in the Ordinance of 1787, as to the then Northwest Territory. It is as follows, as first introduced, of late years, into the Two Million Bill of 1846:—

"*There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.*"

The prohibition contained in the Ordinance of 1787 is in the same words, as follows:—

"*There shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall be duly convicted.*"

Now on page 166 of the same Congressional Globe (Jan'y 11, 1847, five days before the passage of the bill,) the Journal will find as follows:—

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON said: Mr. Chairman, I rise to make an inquiry of the honorable gentlemen who reported this bill. It will be recollected that at the last session of this Congress, I had the honor to offer to the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oregon an amendment to provide against the introduction of slavery into said Territory. I desire to know what provision this bill contains on that subject; whether it contains the amendment then offered? If not, I desire to renew the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLASS replied by reading the twelfth section of the bill, which extends the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 to the Oregon Territory, and said he presumed the gentleman would find slavery expressly prohibited by that ordinance.

Mr. THOMPSON said he knew this to be so. If that ordinance was, as he had no doubt it was, in force at this time, he would reflect on the subject until the section came before the committee.

Mr. DOUGLASS, in reply, read the following portion of the twelfth section of the bill, which, he thought, would fully satisfy the gentleman's inquiry, viz:

"SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of said territory."

Now if these do not show that Mr. Reid voted for the Oregon bill, and that it extended over Oregon the identical prohibition of slavery provided for by the Wilmot Proviso, then we don't know the meaning of plain English.

The Congressional Globe is in our possession, and may be seen by any one who desires to satisfy himself on a point of so much interest and importance, and which the Locofoco papers are taking such pains to conceal or to falsify.

The Proviso of 1846, we quote from the Raleigh Register, not having the Congressional Globe of that year. The other quotations which we make, we have the documents to verify.

Are our friends in the Seventh District aware of the fact that if this District had done as well for Col. Reid, in the last Governor's election, as some other Districts did, he would have been elected? It is a fact that his vote was near about four hundred less than that given for Mr. Polk in 1844. Had our friends in this section known their strength in 1848, Mr. Reid, and not Mr. Manly, would now be Governor of North Carolina. Let us, then, rally and make the effort now which was wanting then. Nothing but a vigorous effort is required to place our candidate in the Gubernatorial Chair.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We don't exactly see how "near about four hundred" votes, added to Reid's poll in 1848, would have overcome Manly's majority of 874 votes. But that part of the above paragraph is probably as near the truth as the remainder of it.

"How has the Administration realized its promise? It despatched agents to California to stir up the people to form a State Government; its military representative, acting avowedly on instructions, called a Convention by a proclamation, in which he parcelled the country into election districts, prescribed the qualification of voters, and allotted the proportion of representation. When the Convention met, he assumed the office of President; and during the discussions, the advice and authority of the other agent of the Administration were used to control the decisions of the Convention on a most important question, on the pledge that thus, and thus only, could they secure admission into the Union. When this Constitution, thus framed under duress of the Cabinet and their subordinates," &c. &c.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We are surprised to find such assertions as the above in a paper so respectable as the Mercury. The Hon. Thos. Butler King, the Agent sent to California, has branded the first assertion as utterly unfounded. The President and his Cabinet denied that they had any such purpose in view, in sending Mr. King there, and he not only confirmed their denial, but declared that he would have felt insulted by such a proposition.

"Its military representative, acting avowedly on instructions," &c. Whose instructions? He had received none from the present Administration, at the time he issued his proclamation. Then it was of course the instructions of Polk's Administration, the blame of which the Mercury thus unjustly lays to Gen. Taylor.

The idea that Gen. Taylor, a Southern man, and a large slaveholder, should use his influence with the California Convention to induce that body to prohibit slavery, is of equal credibility with the inference which the Mercury evidently draws, that the Convention, consisting of an overwhelming majority of Locofocos, looked to Gen. Taylor, a Whig, and his Whig Cabinet and Agent, for advice in the formation of their Constitution, and followed that advice.

The thing is too absurd for even the bitterest partisan.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease is again prevailing, to a greater or less extent in the West. In Cincinnati, 8 deaths during the week. In St. Louis, 28. In Nashville, 20 in ten days.

We do not think there is any reason to apprehend such a degree of mortality as was experienced last year.

But it is to be hoped that the same care will be taken to cleanse streets and lots, and out houses, which, last year, had such a happy effect upon the general health in many places, and evidently here in Fayetteville. That cleanliness may not be needed to keep off the cholera, but it will prevent the prevalence of other diseases. We trust that a free use of lime will be made wherever it is required. One citizen we see has already commenced scattering it about his premises.

It is now asked, "Is or was Mr. Reid for or against the Nashville Convention?" Now, we don't know, nor do we care a button which way he was. What has that got to do with the election for Governor?—*North Carolinian.*

We rather think that the people of North Carolina will deem the opinions of a candidate for Governor, on so important a subject, as having somethiag to do with his fitness for the high station to which he aspires. The opinions of Mr. Reid, a private individual, might be of less than a button's worth, but the opinions of the Locofoco candidate for Governor, *are* of some interest; and we think there are many, even of his own party, who will so regard them. If Mr. Reid had been Governor of the State, when the Standard, a few months ago, insolently demanded of Gov. Manly either to call the Legislature together to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention, or to call upon the people themselves to send Delegates, we think it would have been seen, what "that has got to do with the election for Governor."

We call public attention to the fact, that an Editor, and a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Reid, professes neither to know nor to care a button whether he is in favor of the Nashville Convention or not. As we believe that Mr. Dobbin's advocacy of that Convention was one cause why he was not nominated, we suspect there is a motive for concealing Mr. Reid's views on the subject. Does nobody know what those views are?

The Carolinian, in its intense anxiety "not to add to the asperities of the press" in Fayetteville, asks, "Is it malice or stupidity?" which "induces the Whig presses to persist in stating that Col. Reid voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it?"

We need not look beyond the North Carolinian of the previous week, if it be "stupidity;" for in that paper the admission is distinctly made that Mr. Reid so voted. We there find it said,—

"They charge Mr. Reid with being as bad as Giddings, because he voted for the Oregon bill which had the Wilmot Proviso in it. It is true that he did vote for it, and so did 133 members of the House vote for it, while only 35 voted against it."

Is not this an admission that Reid voted for the bill and the proviso?

The Carolinian goes on to show, as it says, what is the provision in the Oregon bill which Mr. Reid voted for; and quotes from the "Congressional Globe, 1st Sess. 31st Cong page 1078." Now we have never seen such a document as that. The *present* session is the "1st Session of the 31st Congress," and Mr. Reid is not a member of this Congress, and therefore could not have voted for any Oregon bill at this Session. We will suppose, however, without making any special charge of "stupidity" against the Carolinian, that it meant to refer to the 1st session of the 30th (and not the 31st) Congress. But in regard to that Oregon bill, it so happens that the Congressional Globe, at page 1078, cannot tell us how Mr. Reid voted, —FOR HE WAS NOT THEN IN CONGRESS! The Carolinian quotes the 14th section of *that* Oregon bill, and no doubt all its readers believe that that was the bill and the section which the Whigs charge Mr. Reid with voting for. No such thing. That section in that bill passed Congress in August 1848, just after Mr. Reid had canvassed this State and had been beaten for Governor.

The Oregon bill which the Whigs charge Mr. Reid with voting for, and which we can prove he voted for, was passed on the 16th day of Jan'y 1847. Now that bill contained the 12th section which we have quoted in another article, and which imposed upon Oregon "all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions," formerly imposed upon the North-West Territory by the Ordinance of 1787. It imposed these restrictions and prohibitions in the most insulting manner to the South, because the South had endeavored, on motion of Mr. Burt, to obtain a recognition of the Missouri Compromise as the *reason* for imposing those restrictions and prohibitions. This was refused. The bill was avowedly intended to assert the naked, offensive, insulting principle, that whether the territory lay North or South of the Missouri Line, slavery should be prohibited.—That was the character of the bill; and yet, after Mr. Reid and the other Southern members had endeavored to get Mr. Burt's explanatory amendment in, and failed, he, Mr. Reid, voted for the bill with all its outrage against Southern feeling.

But the Oregon bill, for which Mr. Reid voted, imposed upon Oregon all the restrictions and prohibitions imposed on the North West Territory by the Ordinance of 1787. One of these restrictions and prohibitions was in these words, "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes," &c. &c. Now if Mr. Reid voted to apply this prohibition to Oregon, and these words be identical with the Wilmot Proviso, how can it be asserted that he did not vote for the Wilmot Proviso?

The Wilmot Proviso was first introduced into Congress by that individual in 1846, in the Two Million Bill, as it was called. We regret that we have not the yeas and nays at hand, to see whether Mr. Reid voted for it then. That bill passed the House. The Senate refused to sanction the Proviso. It was again introduced in 1847 in the Three Million bill and in the Oregon bill. Against the Three Million bill Mr. Reid voted; but he voted *for* the other.

And this Oregon, to which he voted to apply this prohibition, was acquired as slave territory, whilst California and New Mexico, to which Wilmot applied his Proviso, was free soil when acquired. So far as the honor of the South was at stake, it was unquestionably more offensive to prohibit slavery in slave territory, than in free.

But, if this was not the Wilmot Proviso, why did Mr. Reid first vote to keep it out of the Oregon bill? He did so vote; but then, when the free soilers persisted in retaining it, he voted for bill and all. Why did Mr. Polk, when the Oregon bill subsequently passed with the same prohibition, think it necessary to write a message giving as a reason for signing it, that the provision of the bill was "not inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise." He does not say it is not inconsistent with the constitution; for we are told that he thought it was;—but "not inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise"!

The Carolinian closes by asserting that Messrs. Mangum and Badger voted for the engrossment of the same Oregon Bill, that Mr. Reid voted for; and it refers to page 1061 of the Congressional Globe to prove it. Really, this is too bad! When Messrs. Mangum and Badger voted for *an* Oregon Bill, Mr. Reid was not in Congress! It was not the same bill! And the Carolinian *must have seen*, for it is stated in immediate contact with their vote, that the Oregon Bill which they voted for had just been amended by applying the Missouri Compromise, and recognising *that* as the *reason* for prohibiting slavery in Oregon—viz: that it was because Oregon lay North of that line.—The sting of the prohibition had been extracted, by the adoption of a provision similar to that offered in the House by Mr. Burt. After that any Southern man might vote for it, as *every* Southern man did vote for it, except Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Westcott. The 20 other Senators who voted against it were all Northern men, embracing the worst of the free soilers; who had the moment before voted against the amendment recognising the Missouri Compromise.

And these things the Carolinian saw, on page 1061, and yet represented Messrs. Badger and Mangum as voting for the same bill that Mr. Reid voted for!!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 29th, Mr. Cass introduced a resolution in relation to New Mexico, and the conduct of the military commander there, which led to a long debate between Messrs. Cass, Seward, Houston, and others. Mr. Houston attacked the President with great bitterness about Texas.

Messrs. Davis of Mass. and Cooper of Penn. spoke on the Compromise Bill.

On Monday, a message from the President, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, calling for the action of the government in relation to New Mexico, stating that "all such orders, instructions, and correspondence have already been communicated to the Senate, in compliance with two previous resolutions of that body, and that all the proceedings of the Executive, through this Department and its officers, in relation to the subject matter of the resolution up to this date, are fully set forth therein."

Mr. Cass submitted the following resolution, which lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate any information, if any has been received by the Government, showing that an American vessel has been recently stopped on the high seas and searched by a British ship of war.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Upham spoke at length on the Compromise bill.

On Tuesday, Mr. Yulee offered a resolution to fix Thursday the 1st day of August for the adjournment of the present session.

Mr. Clay opposed the resolution, contending that it was impossible within that time to dispose of the Territorial questions, and the Appropriation bills. He added,—

There is no member of this body more anxious than I am that this session of Congress should come to a termination. But I would as soon quit the field of battle at the moment when our arms were directed against a foreign enemy, and when it was my duty to expose my life to the utmost hazard—I would as soon, aye sooner, flee from such a field of battle, than I would quit my post here, and leave the country in the position in which it would be left if we do not settle these matters.

The resolution was postponed for two weeks, on Mr. Clay's motion.

Messrs. Upham and Seward spoke on the Compromise bill.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bell of Tenn. advocated the President's plan, and stated his objections to the Compromise bill, in a speech of three hours.

Mr. Clay followed. He said the Cabinet had waged war against the bill and he had defended it, and would again against a thousand Presidents.

Adjourned till Friday the 5th.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 29th, the Iowa Contested Election case occupied the whole day. The House refused, 103 to 93, to lay the whole subject on the table. Next, the resolution of the committee giving the seat to the Locofoco sitting member was rejected, 111 to 94. And then a resolution declaring the seat vacant, was adopted, 103 to 84.

On Monday and Tuesday, the reports from the select committee on the Galphin claim occupied the sittings, with many speeches, motions to amend, &c. &c.

Wednesday was likewise spent on the Galphin report, and the House adjourned till Friday.

THE CONFESSION OF DR. WEBSTER.—Our exchanges are full of speculations upon the degree of credit which is to be attached to this Confession. Prof. Webster acknowledges the commission of the homicide, but claims that the attendant circumstances will justify a commutation of his sentence. He denies with the utmost solemnity that the act was premeditated, and when charged as a dying man to speak truth or be silent, he affirmed that "he never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. Parkman, until the moment the blow was struck."

He states that he sought the interview with Dr. Parkman, in order to confess his utter inability to pay, and by throwing himself upon the mercy of his creditor to gain farther indulgence. In reply to his appeal, he states that Dr. Parkman burst forth in the most violent invective, which so excited him that "in his fury seizing upon whatever was handiest, he dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it."

He then explains his disposal of the body and his subsequent conduct; and upon the ground stated above, his friends claim as an act of justice, that his sentence should be commuted.

If this confession had been made in the first instance, it would doubtless have had the desired effect; but we think it utterly irreconcileable with his robbing the dead body of the notes which Dr. Parkman held against him, and his pretence that he had paid Dr. P. the amount due on those notes.

The Hillsborough Democrat is like all other Locofoco papers of which we have any knowledge. If they do their neighbor a wrong they neither confess it nor atone for it. It represented our course on the Free Suffrage question as inconsistent. We showed that it was not so.—Thereupon the Democrat quotes just enough of what we say to enable it to misrepresent us again, and there stops.

The North Carolinian asserts that President Taylor prompted the New Mexicans to demand admission into the Union. Is this true? If so, it should be proved. President Taylor says that he has sent to Congress all the documents relating to the subject; and yet these do not prove any such thing. Perhaps the Carolinian will favor the public with the proof?

On this subject the following is not out of place. Perhaps it was the Washington Union, and not President Taylor, that prompted the demand:—

The Washington Union is indignant at the action of the people of New Mexico. The rage of the Editor is unbounded—so absorbing that he says he can hardly find words sufficient to express his indignation at this daring movement. We are at a loss to conjecture what has excited the mild and amiable editor of the Union. It is but a little more than a year since he earnestly recommended the people of New Mexico to adopt *the very course which they have now taken.* This policy was urged then as the *best mode of settling an exciting controversy*, and we know of nothing which has since occurred to render that mode of settlement objectionable, especially now that the excitement is ten-fold greater.—*Boston Journal.*

The contrast between the present and past position of the Union will be apparent by a perusal of the following extract from an editorial in that paper of February 15, 1849:

"It has been ascertained, without doubt, that no form of territorial government, under the authority of Congress, can pass the House of Representatives without being trammelled with the Wilmot proviso, or slavery restriction. It is equally certain no bill with the restriction can become a law. *What then can be done? Is there any other mode in which the difficulty can be solved? In our judgment there is; and that mode is, to provide at once for the admission of the acquired territories of California and New Mexico into the Union as States, as soon as they shall form republican constitutions, as proposed by the Select Committee* in the report made by Senator Douglas as its chairman, or as proposed in the minority report of Senator Downs, of the Judiciary Committee. *By this mode the question of the Wilmot proviso is avoided.*"

THE CAROLINIAN AND THE PROVISO.—From the violent denunciation of Whig treachery to the South in which the Carolinian so frequently indulges, one would suppose that it had always been consistent in its opposition to the Proviso. But we find that four years ago, the Carolinian actually denounced the Whigs for their *opposition* to the Proviso! And it was no mongrel edition of the Proviso which was then in effect advocated by this consistent Editor, but the real "Wilmot," the original, undefiled slavery prohibition, as engrafted by Wilmot himself upon the Two Million bill.

In the Carolinian of Aug 22d, 1846, the opposition of the Whig party in the House of Representatives to the passage of this bill, with the Wilmot proviso in it, is represented as factious and designed to hamper the President. And, we quote from the same paper, "failing in that, (to defeat it in the House,) Mr. Davis *talked it to death* in the Senate."

After this, we do hope, that the Carolinian will take care how it permits the force of party drill to cause it to denounce Whigs for opposing the Nashville Convention, when four years ago that paper forgot to denounce this Original Proviso that it will cease its unreasonable charge against Gen. Taylor, of causing the people of California to adopt a Constitution with slavery prohibited, when it remembers, that four years ago it abused Whigs for refusing to prohibit slavery not in California alone, but "in all territories to be hereafter acquired."

And we would especially recommend to Democratic orators, and Democratic editors, that when next disposed to indulge in mournful jeremiads over Whig propensities to treason, they select their text from the Carolinian of 1846, in which year that paper conclusively proved its right to the title of peculiar guardian of Southern rights and Southern institutions.

Verily, did we not fear a lecture upon "the asperities of the press," we would in all kindness remind the Carolinian of that ancient proverb, which advises persons of a certain lamentable failing to cultivate with peculiar care their faculties of memory.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—On the 21st of August, 1848, the bill for the relief of Galphin was passed by Congress. Two days afterwards the Hon. Mr. Burt, then and now a member of Congress from South Carolina, wrote the following letter, the original of which, as we learn from the Augusta Chronicle, has been sent to Washington:—

"WASHINGTON, 14th August, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to say that the bill in which you are interested has just been signed by the Speaker of the House, and will be approved by the President.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"ARMISTEAD BURT.

"Dr. M. GALPHIN."

President Polk signed this bill to pay the Galphin claim, on the 14th August 1848. The principal of the claim was accordingly paid by that Administration. Since Gen. Taylor came into office the interest has been likewise paid, under a decision of the Attorney General founded on that law of August 1848. Thereupon the Locofocos raised a great outcry, appointed a Committee of Investigation, with this same Mr. Armistead Burt as Chairman. Well, what did he do? After many days he brought in a Report and Resolutions, and among these last was the following:—

"That the claim of the Representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States."

Now, can any body imagine what had occurred between August 1848 and May 1850, to change the character of the Galphin Claim, which had existed since 1775? To be sure, the thing is plain enough? When the bill passed in 1848, Polk was President, and approved it; When the interest was paid in 1850, Taylor was President, and did not forbid it. Is not that reason enough? That which in Mr. Burt's eyes, was all right under Polk, is all wrong under Taylor. Miserable effect of party spirit! Contemptible effort to make party capital!

Let no one suppose that we mean to defend the payment to Galphin's representatives. No such thing. Taking it for granted that the claim was a just one, Mr. Secretary Crawford ought never to have allowed it to be paid whilst he was in the Cabinet. This forbearance he owed not less to the Whig party than to his own reputation.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the late Annual meeting the following officers were re-elected:—

Edward Lee Winslow, President.
D. A. Ray, John W. Wright, Sam'l W. Tillinghast, John H. Hall, } Directors.
George McNeill, Secretary and Agent.

The business of the last year showed,—

FREIGHT DOWN.
6,884 bales Cotton.
5,744 bales Domestics.
6,133 barrels Flour.
10,317 bbls. Naval Stores.
6,019 bushels Grain.

UP.
66,693 bushels Salt.
716 hhds. Sugar.
1,867 hhds. Molasses.
5,320 barrels sundries.
6,219 bags Coffee.
338¼ tons Iron.
2,278 casks Lime.

The above are articles which are required to be enumerated; the box goods, &c. &c. cannot be enumerated.

Amount of Freight up and down, $47,140 27.

Tolls received, (12½ per cent. on amount of freight,) $5,692 36.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Meeting, according to adjournment, of Subscribers and others interested in the construction of a Bridge across the Cape Fear above Fayetteville, assembled in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday July 6th, 1850.

On motion, James W. Strange, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William S. Latta requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the original committee on subscriptions be retained, and requested to keep open the subscription list until a sufficient amount of stock is subscribed to build the Bridge, and to report to an adjourned meeting, August 3d, 1850.

The following compose said Committee, viz, Joel Williams, James W. Strange, Jno. Waddill, Neill McDougald, Robt. Williams, Nathan K. McDuffie, Thos. R. Underwood.

On motion, the report of the Chairman of the committee on the location of said Bridge, was received and adopted.

On motion, the report of the Bridge-building committee was received and adopted; and that said committee, composed of Thos. S. Lutterloh, Neill McDougald, and Thos. R. Underwood, be requested to procure further information on bridge-building, and report to an adjourned meeting, as above.

On motion, it was resolved, that if it should be deemed practicable, at a plank road meeting to be held during this month or in the month of August, in this place, that the following gentlemen compose a committee, viz, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Jno. Waddill, and Joel Williams, to attend said meeting, and subscribe the amount of stock taken in this Bridge Company to said Plank Road Company, provided said road should cross the Cape Fear at the point of location of said Bridge.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, August 3d, 1850.

The town papers are requested to copy.

JAS. W. STRANGE, Ch'n.
WM. S. LATTA, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Quarterly Meeting Conference held for Bladen Circuit, on Saturday last, at Elizabeth, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and a request made for its publication in your paper. It was offered by A. Davis, Jr., and seconded by Rev. D. J. Simmons. It is in reference to the article in the discipline on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of our delegates from the South Carolina Conference, to the late General Conference, in reference to the 9th article of our discipline. That we most heartily disapprove of that article, and do not doubt but that it would have been expunged, but for fortuitous circumstances, and that it will be, at the next General Conference.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., Sec. Con.
July 5, 1850.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOURTH OF JULY—JUVENILE CELEBRATION.

The National Anniversary was celebrated by the Students of Donaldson Academy, at this place, in a very becoming and appropriate manner.

At 1 o'clock the Students, with the invited guests, repaired to a grove in the vicinity, where hard by flowed a cool and delicious fountain. A procession being arranged, under the direction of Mr. John McCormick, Marshal, marched to the place appointed, where, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the National Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Thomas Mac Rae, and an Oration was delivered by Mr. Henry C. Robinson. The reading of the Declaration was prefaced by some well-timed and felicitous remarks from Mr. Mac Rae, and that instrument was read in a manner highly creditable.

The Oration was very well written, replete with noble and patriotic sentiments, and elicited applause from the intelligent audience.

These ceremonies being concluded, the procession was again formed, and marched to the Dinner table, where ample justice was done to the bountiful repast there spread out.

Regular and Volunteer Toasts followed, drank with full bumpers of Iced Lemonade, which the heat of the day made particularly grateful; and the whole celebration passed off in a quiet and harmonious manner—to the great satisfaction of numerous invited guests, and highly creditable to the Students,—speaking much in favor of their genteel and orderly behaviour.

Long may they witness the return of this glorious Day, and never with feelings of less unalloyed enjoyment than was exhibited by them on the present occasion.

AN INVITED GUEST.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 5, 1850.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I was a good deal amused, and at the same time a little provoked, on reading to-day several articles in the last "Standard," which was handed to me by a democratic friend of mine. I cannot imagine what has roused the Standard to such a pitch of fury. I do not know that any one has tried to hurt him or offend him in any way, yet he rages, lashes himself up and growls and snaps at every body like an angry tiger when he has been "stirred up" in his cage with a long pole for the edification of the boys. Gov. Manly seems to excite his ire in an especial manner, and to be the peculiar object of his ferocity; he also glares and rolls his eyes and shakes his head and growls at Messrs. Rayner, Boyden, Steele, Bryan, Shepard, and other members of the Whig Convention, and only warns them not to come too near the bars of his cage. Now all this was very amusing to me, who am fond of seeing *shows*.

But when the Standard speaks of free men of North Carolina being "drilled and whipped in," coerced, driven and compelled to do a thing against their will, and forced to sanction with their name and influence an important public movement to which they are opposed, and gives no account of the means by which this controlling and arbitrary power is brought to operate, I own I am provoked. Perhaps some extremely credulous persons, who put faith in the Standard, may believe this; I will not.

The Standard speaks of members being "knocked down and dragged in," meaning, I suppose, that some rude and violent means of compulsion were used to quiet dissensions and silence opposition. Now I know that although every member who had any thing to say during the whole period of the deliberations of the Convention, spoke out freely, openly, and decidedly, and gave unrestrained expression to his sentiments; yet all were treated by the whole Convention with the utmost courtesy, respect, and kindness. All seemed to be actuated by one desire, that there should be perfect liberty of discussion in deliberation, in order that there might be perfect unity of feeling and aim in action. Whoever says any thing to the contrary, either speaks of what he does not know, or wilfully misrepresents facts. I do not believe that any Convention of a similar character ever separated with a more general feeling of satisfaction among its members as to the result of its deliberations.

I am partly amused and partly provoked at the sight of grey-headed old men who became democrats before they had any other knowledge than the mere names of things, and have *progressed* on without reflecting, chuckling over the sweet-cider wit of the Standard. It puts me in mind of the Ethiopian melody of "The old grey goose a-smiling at the gander." DAN.

Temperance Celebration.

WE are authorised and requested to give notice that the Montgomery Division, Sons of Temperance, intend having a Celebration at Zion Camp Ground, Montgomery county, on Thursday the 18th day of July, to which all Cadets and Sons of Temperance, and their families, and the ladies generally, are respectfully invited. Remember, the 18th instant. [1wk

MARRIED,

In De Kalb, Miss, on the 13th ult, Maj. ANDERSON, of Brooklyn, Miss., to Miss ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, formerly of this town.

In Cabarrus County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev'd D. A. Penick, JOHN A. BRADSHAW, Esq of Lexington, to Miss MARY B. PHIFER, youngest daughter of the late John Phifer, dec'd.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 5th inst., THOMAS Z., son of D. A. and Mary Ann Mayo, aged one year 8 months and 11 days.

In Rutherford county, on the 13th ult., of an affection of the lungs, WILLIAM E. MILLS, Esq.

In Bladen county on the 21st of June, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of Dr. John Smith, aged about sixty years. Living as she did—for many years a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and dying as she had lived, death to her had lost its sting, the grave had lost its terror, and all was swallowed up in victory. She is gone! the chosen of the Lord has been gathered home as a ripe sheaf, and this world which at best is full of care and sorrow, has been exchanged for one, bright and beautiful. Then friend sorrow not—the mortal has put on immortality, earth is lost, but Heaven is gained.

As sinks the setting sun to rest,
Leaving a transient night of sorrow,
So sinks the dying Christian's breast,
To breathe in fairer light to-morrow.—[*Com.*

In Richmond county, on the 24th ult., SALLY, only child of Robert and Martha Fairly, aged 1 year 3 months and 5 days.

"Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheer'd my heart;
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we are called to part."—*Com.*

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

NEW WHEAT WANTED.

WE want to buy 10,000 bushels prime new Wheat, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, July 8, 1850. 27-4w

Postscript.

The mails are all up this morning.

In the Senate, the debate on the Compromise is still going on. Mr. Bell not only spoke three hours on Wednesday, but three more on Friday, and finished on Saturday! Too long winded by half. No sign of a speedy decision, as several more speeches are to be made, and amendments offered.

Mr. Bell denied that the President has exerted his influence against the bill.

In the House, the Galphin business was decided on Saturday, by adopting Mr. Schenck's proposition, virtually censuring the Secretary of War, by a vote of 158 to 25; also by adopting, 91 to 88, the resolution of Mr. Thompson of Miss., dissenting from the President's opinion that Mr. Crawford's being in the Cabinet did not take from him any rights, &c as agent for Galphin. A reconsideration was moved of this "virtual censure of the President," as the Union calls it; but not decided when the House adjourned on Saturday night.

The Hon. Mr. Giddings is charged with *obstructing* some papers from the Post Office Department. He has appealed to the House, and got a select Committee to inquire into it.

66 deaths by cholera in 48 hours in Cincinnati.

GOV. MANLY AT SALEM.—From the account of the discussion in the Greensborough Patriot, it would seem that the various humbugs of Reid are receiving their proper exposure. The Governor reviewed his votes in the Legislature and in Congress, showing the remarkable agreement between the professions of "the party" and

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 29, 1850. 13tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fal doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.
Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.
A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.
French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.
Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.
Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.
Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

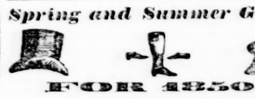
Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

]12-y]

Spring and Summer Goods.



FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,

March 20, 1850. Market Square. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 3, 1850. 14 18w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.

March 18, 1850. 12tf

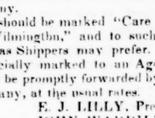
NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

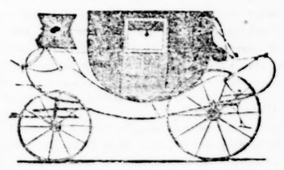
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheeting,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rhedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville, 15th *Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of the Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

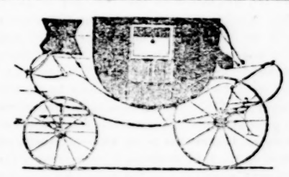
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

THE STEAMER FAWN

IS taken off the regular line between Wilmington and Fayetteville, on account of low water.

J. & D. SCOTT, Proprietors.

June 20, 1850. 25-4w

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease *by outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS often AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of these duties, and the performance of those joys in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given,